

# EXHIBIT L

# The Computer Glossary

The Complete Illustrated Dictionary

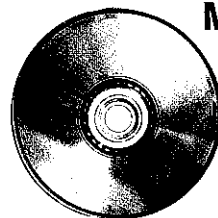
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**continuous tone**

A printing process that produces photographic-like output. In a continuous tone image, pixel patterns (individual dots) are either not visible or are barely visible under a magnifying glass. Various dye sublimation, CYCOLOR and laser technologies can provide up to 256 intensities of color and even blend the inks. See *contone printer*, *dye sublimation* and *CYCOLOR*.

**contone printer**

A laser printer that begins to approach continuous tone quality by varying the dot size. However, unlike continuous tone, which can blend inks more thoroughly, contone has a limited number of dot sizes, and dithering is still used to make up shades. See *continuous tone*.

**control block**

A segment of disk or memory that contains a group of codes used for identification and control purposes.

**control break**

- (1) A change of category used to trigger a subtotal. For example, if data is subtotaled by state, a control break occurs when NJ changes to NM.
- (2) (Ctrl-Break) In a DOS PC, the key combination that cancels the running program.

**control character**

See *control code*.

**control code**

One or more characters used as a command to control a device. The first 32 characters in the ASCII character set are control codes for communications and printers. There are countless codes used to control electronic devices. See *escape character*.

**Control Data**

(Control Data Systems, Inc., Arden Hills, MN, [www.cdc.com](http://www.cdc.com)) Control Data Corporation was one of the first computer companies. Founded in 1957, Bill Norris was its president and guiding force. For more than 30 years, the company was widely respected for its high-speed computers used for government and science. Today, it no longer manufactures hardware, but is involved in systems integration using a variety of computers from other companies. In 1992, it spun off its military involvement into an independent company called Ceridian Corporation, and Control Data Corporation became Control Data Systems.

**control field**

Same as *key field*.

**control key**

Abbreviated "ctrl" or "ctl." A key that is pressed with a letter or digit key to command the computer; for example, holding down control and pressing U, turns on underline in some word processors. The caret (shift-6) symbol represents the control key; ^Y means control-Y.

**controller**

See *control unit* (2).

**control network**

A network of sensors and actuators used for home automation and industrial control.

**Control Panel**

A routine that changes the computer's environment settings, such as keyboard and mouse sensitivity, sounds, colors and communications and printer access. It is a desk accessory in the Macintosh and a utility program in Windows.

**Control program**

Software that controls the operation of and has highest priority in a computer. Operating systems, network operating systems and network control programs are examples. Contrast with *application program*.

### **control unit**

(1) Within the processor, the circuitry that locates, analyzes and executes each instruction in the program.

(2) Within the computer, a control unit, or controller, is hardware that performs the physical data transfers between memory and a peripheral device, such as a disk or screen, or a network.

Personal computer control units are contained on a single plug-in expansion board, called a "controller" or "adapter" (disk controller, display adapter, network adapter). In large computers, they may be contained on one or more boards or in a stand-alone cabinet. In single chip computers, a built-in control unit accepts keyboard input and provides serial output to a display.

### **control variable**

In programming, a variable that keeps track of the number of iterations of a process. Its value is incremented or decremented with each iteration, and it is compared to a constant or other variable to test the end of the process or loop.

### **conventional memory**

In a PC, the first 640K of memory. The next 384K is called the "UMA" (upper memory area). The term may also refer to the entire first megabyte (1024K) of RAM, which is the memory that DOS can directly manage without the use of additional memory managers.

### **conventional programming**

Writing a program in a traditional procedural language, such as assembly language or a high-level compiler language (C, Pascal, COBOL, FORTRAN, etc.).

### **convergence**

(1) The intersection of red, green and blue electron beams on one CRT pixel. Poor convergence decreases resolution and muddies white pixels.

(2) See *digital convergence*.

### **conversational**

An interactive dialogue between the user and the computer.

### **conversion**

(1) Data conversion is changing data from one file or database format to another. It may also require code conversion between ASCII and EBCDIC.

(2) Media conversion is changing storage media such as from tape to disk.

(3) Program conversion is changing the programming source language from one dialect to another, or changing application programs to link to a new operating system or DBMS.

(4) Computer system conversion is changing the computer model and peripheral devices.

(5) Information system conversion requires data conversion and either program conversion or the installation of newly purchased or created application programs.

### **converter**

(1) A device that changes one set of codes, modes, sequences or frequencies to a different set. See *A/D converter*.

(2) A device that changes current from 60Hz to 50Hz, and vice versa.

### **cookie file**

A file that contains information (cookies) created by Web sites that is stored on the user's hard disk. It provides a way for the Web site to keep track of a user's patterns and preferences and, with the cooperation of the Web browser, to store them on the user's own hard disk in the COOKIES.TXT file (Netscape) or in separate files in the Favorites folder (Internet Explorer).

### **cooperative multitasking**

See *non-preemptive multitasking*.

### **cooperative processing**

Sharing a job among two or more computers such as a mainframe and a personal computer. It implies splitting the workload for the most efficiency.